Rao Sahib M. Ramaswamy.—

Did Mr. Alikhan ask the opinion of the President about his right to represent the rate-payers of any particular constituency?

General Secretary to Government.—

We do not know.

Dewan.—

It is after all a small matter. I do not think we need worry ourselves with further details.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*Continued*).

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR prefaced his review of the budget with the remarks that, though the representatives of the people had been ventilating their grievances in connection with the budget discussions year after year, they were all proving ineffective; and if the members persisted in doing it, it was because of the hope that one day or other they might obtain redress. The grievances of the people in the rural parts covered a vast field. They had no sufficiency of food, no conveniences of any kind in the way of hospitals, schools, proper roads, drinking water wells, etc. All the same, the burden of taxation was not lightened in the least. The raiyats had to pay enhanced rates of land assessment and all sorts of cesses levied thereon. Yet, very little attempt was made to provide even for their primary wants. Instead of spending the major portion of the revenues for the benefit of the people, Government were spending it on their officers. In his opinion, the work of the revenue officers was nothing more than that of bill collectors who could be had on a much smaller pay. But their pay and the appurtenances seemed more than 20 per cent of the income from land revenue.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the function of the Revenue Department was not merely the collection of assessment but that it had to do other kinds of work besides.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR thought that it was not much more than that. The people of Mysore were all law-abiding citizens who paid their taxes regularly. Even in times of economic depression like the present, the people only prayed for the grant of concessions and they never

demurred to pay what was legitimately due to the Government. Thus he did not see the need for a large staff in the department for attending to their primary work which was that of bill collectors. He therefore suggested a considerable reduction in the working expenses of this department. If the working expenses stood at such a high pitch in Mysore, it was because the staff employed was twice or thrice the actual number required and there were superfluous officers on high salaries. In accepting the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, Government had done away with several appointments on lower salaries. He therefore advocated the abolition of some of the higher appointments and a reduction of the higher grades of pay.

Taking the case of the Forest Department, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar said that out of a revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs was the expenditure on establishment. This meant that 40 per cent of the income was being utilised for the working expenses itself. The Department of Mines took away 20 per cent of the mining revenue. The case of the Railway Department was rather deplorable. Against a gross income of Rs. 77,61,000, the net receipts budgeted for the coming year amounted to only Rs. 21,52,000 resulting in an expenditure which worked out to 12 annas in the rupee. He asked whether this did not show that all was not well with the State expenditure.

Referring to the salary cuts ordered recently, he was of the opinion that they had hit rather hard on officials below Rs. 100 and that the uniform cut ordered in respect of gazetted officers of all grades was not equitable also. He suggested a reduction on a graduated scale somewhat as follows:—

From Rs. 100 to Rs. 250	...	10 per cent
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000	...	20 per cent
Above Rs. 1,000 ...	...	25 to 30 per cent

He suggested that the savings thus effected should be utilised for enhancing the grants for the development departments.

He said that the working of the several departments of the State was not as efficient as one would desire it. According to him, the Electric Department which was worked purely on a commercial basis might be said to be over-efficient while the other departments were, on the contrary, inefficient. He was told that the cost of production of electricity was only one pie per unit whereas public were charged at 4 annas per unit of power consumed for lighting purposes.

He requested a reduction in the rate so that more people might take advantage of the lighting facility.

Agriculture was the mainstay of the country. There was a department costing the Government Rs. 10 lakhs annually, but the benefit derived by the raiyat was very little. Though he did not advocate the closing down of the department, it was necessary to make it much more useful than it actually was. In spite of several live-stock experts, the cattle breed had not improved. Plenty of oil seeds were available in the State as also sugar-cane. Still both oil and sugar were being imported from outside places. To remedy this, it was necessary that the Departments of Agriculture and Industries must work hand in hand with a view to develop agricultural industries. A Trade Commissioner on a fat salary has been appointed. But beyond pushing on the sales of sandal oil in foreign markets, he does not help the trade of the country in any other direction. There was ample scope for developing forest industries as lacquerware, etc. While every other country was making plenty of money by way of forest products, there was a decline here even in timber.

The Jail administration in the State required much improvement. A prisoner accustomed to a particular kind of food all his life was forced to change it suddenly. It was inhuman. The case of political prisoners was typical. Simply because they held certain views differing from Government, they were subjected to all sorts of humiliations in the jail. Most of them were school boys and for the breach of the so-called jail discipline, they were visited with flogging, though the needs of discipline could have been met by giving them a much lighter punishment like penal diet or even solitary confinement.

Referring to the treatment of criminals, he asked what the jail was for in the year of grace 1932 if it was not for reclamation of the culprits. These were not the days for the Government to take an eye for eye and a tooth for tooth. The Government was there to redeem the people. If they were sincere about it, they must change the jail rules and see that the people who went there were made to turn a new leaf and not whipped.

In regard to the Police Department, the speaker said that its main function had been to restrain the liberties of the people. There was no freedom of speech or of movement to the public. The police would not allow the people to ventilate their grievances in the public. Even in the

Representative Assembly, the power of the President to disallow motions deprived them of the chance of addressing the members.

Speaking of the nation-building departments, he regretted that, in the name of retrenchment, Government had cut off whatever was good for the people while keeping on the establishment intact.

He requested that the allotment for the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore should be increased so that some more beds might be added. It was necessary to restore the grant of the Education Department to its old level. The retrenchments in the Public Health Department, Grants to Public Improvements and Communications were to be deplored. The nation-building departments suffered from the axe of retrenchment and nevertheless, there was no idea to reduce taxation. On the other hand, the Second Member of Council had told the House that a fresh tax would be imposed in substitution of the tolls after their abolition in spite of the additional income from petrol tax derived from the Government of India.

Continuing, the member said that the Labour Department was the most unsatisfactory department in the administration. There was a Labour Commissioner in the State who had done nothing for the cause of labour. He did not interview the labourers to study their real conditions of life and would not also allow their representatives to approach him. The speaker put up a strong plea on behalf of the 20,000 labourers in the Bangalore City and asked for a sympathetic policy to be adopted for safeguarding their interests as citizens of the State. The Government had told the labour deputation that waited on them some years ago, that their policy would be defined on receipt of the Whitley Commission's report, but though the report had been published years ago, nothing was done by the State. He therefore prayed for enacting the necessary labour legislation so that thousands of poor people who had absolutely no means to support themselves might be saved at least during the present regime.

The speaker made a personal appeal to the Dewan to grant responsible government to the people without further delay and earn their everlasting gratitude. He also complimented the Dewan on his unstinted labours at the two Round Table Conferences in England in the matter of the proposed federal constitution and in getting the subsidy wiped out.

MR. USMON KHAN, speaking in Urdu said that Mysore which enjoyed a reputation as a Model State should not be

allowed to suffer in the efficiency of its administration under the retrenchment policy advocated by some of the members. He was therefore opposed to the reduction of the salaries of officers. Secondly, he put up a strong plea for restoring the grant originally available for girls' education and especially of the Mahomedan girls. He represented that the conveyance facilities created for the *gosha* girls attending the Vani Vilas Institute were not satisfactory and prayed for separate conveyances being provided for them. They belonged to a very poor community and as such, he wanted scholarships to be retained at the old level to the girls studying in the Vani Vilas Institute.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the grants for carts in Bangalore City had not been reduced. Besides, scholarships had been granted to some girls to enable them to have their own conveyances. If the rates of scholarships had been reduced as alleged, the matter would be investigated.

Referring to the abolition of certain districts advocated by some members, MR. USMON KHAN pointed out that the savings that might accrue thereby was nothing when compared to the inconvenience that might be caused to the people. He requested that a separate poor house block might be provided for Muslims in the Bangalore City on the model of what was already made available by the municipality there. He also said that there should be a separate Urdu District Inspector for Urdu schools.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK, in pleading the cause of the malnad, regretted the cut in the malnad improvement grant and in the grants under several important heads like Communications, Drinking Water Facilities and Medical Aid. He understood that the malnad improvement grant was transferred to the Sanitary Department for administration and, in his opinion, the grant could not be utilised properly by that department as they were not familiar with the conditions in the malnad. He therefore suggested its being transferred to the District Boards concerned to be operated upon in the best interests of each locality.

Referring to the budget provision of Rs. 15,000 under "17.-Miscellaneous" for *Supari Halat* compensation to the Sringeri Jahgir, he said that there was no justification to pay this compensation annually from the general revenues, seeing that the revenues of the jahgir had improved substantially in recent years.

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THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the Government were committed to that expenditure and that it should be provided for. As regards the provision for malnad improvement, he pointed out that an allotment of Rs. 69,000 was made in the budget and out of that, Rs. 64,800 had been earmarked for medical relief.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK continuing prayed for the suspension of the railway cess in the Kadur District if there was no prospect of giving railway connection there in the near future. He also prayed for reservation of seats for the malnad students in the Engineering School and College at Bangalore.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that ten seats had already been reserved for them in the Engineering School.

Referring to the District Board roads in the malnad, MR. SUBBANNA NAIK complained that they were in a bad state of repairs. While Government had increased the tax on motor vehicles, no corresponding attempt was made to improve the roads. He suggested their being taken over under Government management as they were sure to deteriorate further if left in the hands of the District Boards.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that Government had already taken over some of the roads in the Kadur District.

In regard to the village panchayets, MR. SUBBANNA NAIK was against the interference of the Revenue Department in routine matters as it created a conflict between the two. He also pleaded for the restoration of the allowance of Rs. 2 originally granted to the secretary of the panchayet in the interests of better work.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA observed that, owing to the deficit budget, Government seemed unable to give extra grants for nation-building departments. He thought that the proper way was to reduce the deficit by retrenchments and tapping new sources of revenue.

The following were among the other observations made by the member :—

Lands reserved for date groves should be given for cultivation. On a former occasion, when the same question was discussed, Government said that, as a temporary measure, the reserved date groves in the Chennarayapatna Taluk would be given out for cultivation. But while no action was being taken in this matter, Government went further

and made a provision of Rs. 2,000 for improvement of date groves.

The provision of Rs. 50,000 in the budget for drinking water wells was very inadequate. The distribution of this amount rested with the Revenue Commissioner who distributed Rs. 3,000 to each district and kept the rest in reserve. With this amount it was very difficult to meet the demands for drinking water facilities in rural parts. On the one hand, the District Boards, owing to their poor finances, could not themselves provide for all the drinking water wells, and on the other hand, the Government grants were utterly inadequate. The net result was that practically there were no adequate facilities in rural parts. Hence the grant required enhancing. Further, allotments should be made according to the size and requirements of the districts.

The provision under tube wells had been reduced in the budget year instead of being increased.

No tangible benefits were being derived by the raiyats from the Agricultural Department. The reports of officers that there were enormous sales of ploughshares were encouraging only to Government but actually the sales effected in the Exhibition were to large landed proprietors only. There was no advantage to the poor people. The ploughshares should therefore be made available to the raiyats at cheaper rates.

Further, there was no use of locating the Agricultural Farm in Mysore. It would be more useful if such farms were opened in the taluks so that the raiyats might be benefited by it.

The department was also over-staffed. The post of the Deputy Director and other superfluous appointments might be abolished and the savings utilised for the establishment of veterinary dispensaries.

More veterinary dispensaries should be provided to prevent thousands of cattle, which were the mainstay of agriculture, from dying during the times of epidemic.

Adequate medical aid should be provided for the people in rural parts.

Next, while Rs. 50,000 was provided for Mysore City improvements, for rural reconstruction under " Assignments to Village Panchayets" a sum of only Rs. 25,000 was provided. If this amount was distributed among the 10,000 village panchayets, each panchayet would barely get Rs. 2½. With this meagre provision, no real improvements could be effected. More attention should be paid to the

improvement of rural parts than of cities. On the prosperity of villages depended the prosperity of the State. If the villages were in a flourishing condition, the villagers would naturally consent to bear additional burden that might be imposed on them. It was therefore necessary that increased provision should be made in the budget for village improvements.

The speaker did not know why the Mysore District Board should be asked to pay towards the cost of medical and other institutions in the Mysore City. A large sum of money was now being paid for the Vani Vilas Hospital and local fund dispensaries in the city on the ground that the people from the district also took advantage of these institutions. If statistics were taken, they would prove that these institutions benefited only the city people. He therefore prayed that the District Boards might be exempted from contributions towards these medical institutions.

THE DEWAN replied that he would look into this matter.

MR. DODDALINGA NAIK also prayed for the following:—

(1) There were three lakhs of people in the State belonging to the Bedar community. All of them were very backward, poor and utterly uneducated. In Chitaldrug alone, there were one lakh of people, of whom not even one per cent was educated. For the benefit of some boys reading in the S.S.L.C. class there, a hostel was opened at Chitaldrug. Government gave a grant to this hostel last year, but owing to retrenchment, even that grant had been reduced from Rs. 27½ to Rs. 17½ which did not cover even the rent of the building. He was sorry to find that even that meagre grant had not been included in the budget under consideration. As there were more boys in the hostel during the year, at least a monthly grant of Rs. 50 was necessary. Government should consider this request very sympathetically.

(2) Twelve scholarships were provided for the use of the community, but only one was utilised for a student studying in the college at Mysore. He prayed that the remaining scholarship amounts, instead of being allowed to lapse, might be given to the boarders in the hostel.

(3) A special monthly stipend of Rs. 4 per student studying in high schools should be given till at least 10 per cent of the community became educated.

(4) The duty of collection of revenue rested on the patels and the *thalaris*. Most of the *thalaris* belonged

to the Bedar community. But due to their illiteracy they could not do the work required of them properly with the result that collection of revenue was not satisfactory. Hence he requested that special training should be given to them in the revenue and also in the police work. Also, special scholarships and other necessary facilities should be given to the sons of *thalaris* to enable them to attend schools.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR congratulated the Government on presenting a budget which showed the true financial position of the State. Unlike in previous years when, to balance the budgets, reserves were trenched upon, this time a deficit of about Rs. 9¾ lakhs was shown without withdrawals from the reserves. He was of opinion that the real deficit came to a greater figure as the receipts under Income-tax, Forest and Railways had been over-estimated, and also as the anticipated receipts under Land Revenue would not be realised owing to the continuance of the economic distress on account of which the raiyats might not be able to pay kandayam. He suggested that, in order to reduce the deficit, further retrenchments should be effected and all avoidable expenditure curtailed.

He also made the following requests :—

(1) More grants to nation-building departments and for malnad improvements should be given.

(2) The usual grant of Rs. 50,000 for special repairs to roads should be continued for the next three years till the Shimoga-Mangalore road was completely repaired, and

(3) When the subsidy was abolished, that amount should be provided for malnad improvements.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA prayed that provision should be made in the budget under consideration for the construction of a bridge across the Shimsha river. Necessary estimates had been prepared.

THE DEWAN replied that he would consider the matter after receipt of estimates.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA next wanted a school to be opened in Lingapatna village. The population was 1,200 and education cess was being paid by them. There were already 45 boys ready to go to school.

He complained that, on an application of Bestars for acquisition of certain lands for village improvement in Benamanahalli, an order had been passed by the Deputy Commissioner six or seven months ago granting the request but it had not yet been given effect to.

THE DEWAN promised to obtain a report from the Deputy Commissioner together with the explanation of the officer responsible for the delay.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA brought to notice that, when the local Adikarnatakas asked for suitable house sites at Lingapatna village, the officers, for one reason or other, put off the request. He prayed that the matter might be expedited.

He next represented that the construction of a tank fed by the Bheema river was a great necessity.

MR. BALE GOWDA represented that more *takavi* and land improvement loans should be given to the raiyats to enable them to improve their lands so that they might raise more crops. He added that there was inordinate delay in sanctioning such loans which could be avoided if the Deputy Commissioners themselves were empowered to sanction appropriation from one head of account to the other.

THE DEWAN said that this could be done.

MR. BALE GOWDA next requested that the cesses levied by the village panchayets might be arranged to be collected by the Revenue Department and handed over to the panchayets.

MR. T. MARIAPPA observed that, while last year a surplus of Rs. 1·9 lakhs was anticipated in the budget estimates, the revised ended in a deficit of Rs. 18 lakhs, with the result that practically no development works could be undertaken. The next year's budget also was not re-assuring. It showed a deficit of about Rs. $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. He was, however, glad that the Government disclosed the budget position frankly. But all the same, how to meet that deficit had not been shown. The deficit should have been met by drastic retrenchments. On the other hand, all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee had not been given effect to. Hereafter at least, it was necessary that avoid able expenditure should be curtailed. For instance, the post of the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London may be abolished at least temporarily and the expenditure in that direction saved.

Again, the huge expenditure now incurred on the Bhadravati Iron Works could as well have been spent for primary and high school education. As the concern was showing losses year after year, there was no reason why large sums of raiyats' money should be spent on it, more especially as it did not give any return in the form of interest on the money invested on it.

Next, the grant for public improvements was decreasing year after year. While it was Rs. 7,28,000 in the year 1927-28, it gradually decreased to Rs. 3,88,000 in 1931-32 and in the budget year it was further reduced to Rs. 3,71,000. It was impossible to proceed with rural reconstruction and public improvements with the meagre provision thus made. It was therefore necessary that adequate provision should be made under that head.

Then again, expenditure on education also had gone down from Rs. 51 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs. 48,81,000 in 1931-32 and in the budget year, it had further been reduced. He did not think it was right to reduce the grant under Education.

There was reduction in the grant under Drinking Water Wells also. Owing to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner as well as the President of the District Board had power to operate on the grant for drinking water facilities, not much progress was being done in that direction. It was better to have only one agency. The District Boards had the working agency which the Deputy Commissioners had not. It was therefore better if the District Boards themselves were given power to operate on the grant.

He next observed that the posts of Hostel Supervisors had been abolished. As the Supervisors were absolutely necessary for giving good training to boys, the posts should be revived. The cost on that account did not exceed Rs. 1,500. He therefore prayed that necessary provision should be made in the budget.

He also prayed that the provision for improvement of roads and communications should be increased, that the double levy of road cess being unjust should be removed and that more grants for scholarships to backward communities should be provided.

Referring to the reduced provision under Medical Relief, MR. T. S. VENKAPPA said that, in Sorab, Sagar and other taluks, many young children died of infantile cirrhosis for want of proper treatment. There was a patent medicine prepared at Vijayanagar and, as it was said to be effective, he requested that arrangements should be made to supply the medicine free of cost to the poor people in the malnad, as they could not afford to pay for it. To this end, he asked for necessary provision being made in the budget.

He next said that there was no provision for the establishment of more dispensaries in the malnad. Generally the existing dispensaries had inadequate supply of medicines and there was no stock of santonine which was the main

remedy to combat tapeworms. The small quantity of this drug supplied went to the richer classes with the result that the poor people got nothing. He therefore requested that suitable provision should be made in the budget for opening new dispensaries in the malnad and also for supplying santonine in greater quantities to meet the needs of the poor people.

In regard to the Municipal High School at Sagar, he said that the Government grant of Rs. 130 was insufficient. As both the Municipality and the District Board were unable to render any financial help, he requested that the high school should be converted into a Government institution, necessary provision therefor being made in the budget.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN, who followed, observed that the special court at Tarikere had been abolished and the jurisdiction transferred to the court at Narasimharajapura. As the savings effected thereby were only Rs. 2,000 and as the transfer caused great inconvenience to the malnad people coming from distant places especially during the rainy season, he requested that the special court might be re-established in Tarikere from 1st July 1932.

He pointed out that, out of a provision of Rs. 51 lakhs for the Education Department, as much as nearly Rs. 10 lakhs went for the University education. On the other hand, only a sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided for improvements in the municipalities. He thought that this amount was too little when compared with the grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Bangalore City Municipality and Rs. 50,000 to the Mysore City Municipality. He therefore pressed that the grants to the Education Department and for minor municipalities should be increased.

MR. KAPPANNA GOWDA observed that the deficit would have been greater if the usual grants had been given. He was of opinion that the deficit would have been covered if the Retrenchment Committee's proposals had been fully given effect to. For instance, there was considerable room for retrenchments in the Excise, the Agriculture and the Industries Departments. Further, other sources of revenue should be tapped. As an instance, he pointed out that the railway income could be increased if the running of buses on the roads running parallel to the railway lines was discouraged. He pleaded for enhanced grants for primary education as the District Boards had not sufficient funds owing to their poor financial resources.

His other requests were :—

(1) Relief to the raiyats in the matter of payment of revenue assessment to the extent possible should be given this year owing to the continuance of the economic distress and the failure of timely rains on account of which neither wet nor dry crops could be raised.

(2) The village panchayet funds were being wasted mainly on the erection of the gate posts and such other things without any real help being afforded to the people. Necessary steps should therefore be taken to see that the panchayet funds were utilised to the best advantage of the people.

(3) Education cess should be imposed on officers getting Rs. 100 and above.

(4) As the raiyats had no money even to pay their ordinary kandayam, the levy of *phoding* charges should be temporarily held in abeyance.

(5) Incomplete tank works should be completed early so as not to cause loss to Government.

MR. HONNAIYA said that the budget did not provide for the facilities of the raiyats. While primary education was compulsory and the raiyats were keen on sending their boys to schools, the department did not take steps to provide them with schools.

He also thought that the expenditure now incurred on the Agricultural Department was a waste. He was of opinion that it could be reduced and the amount saved given to the Education Department for opening more schools. Thousands of rupees were being wasted in the Agricultural Department on account of the high pay given to the gazetted officers. There was no use of their lectures unless there was sufficient money for enabling the raiyats to take up improved modes of agriculture. Moreover, without meeting the primary needs of education, there was no use of lectures on agriculture.

He next observed that Rs. 25,000 provided in the budget under Assignments to Village Panchayets was hardly sufficient even to meet the expenditure on the stationery required by the panchayets.

He pointed out that, at present, the funds of the panchayets were spent on town improvements. When the officers came and asked for the amounts, it was impossible for the panchayets to refuse their requests. He therefore prayed that orders should issue that no officer should ask the panchayets for funds for expenditure outside the panchayet area.

THE DEWAN replied that necessary orders would issue.

MR. HONNAIYA next said that the Police Department had been reorganised with the result that the strength of the higher officers was increased. In his opinion, there was no use of such reorganisation unless the strength of the constabulary was increased.

In connection with *jamabandi*, he said that, in spite of orders of Government, the *jamabandi* took place ordinarily not earlier than 5 o'clock in the evening and went on till late in the night. For instance, at Maddur such a case occurred and considerable inconvenience was felt by the raiyats as, owing to the prevalence of plague in the town, they had no place of shelter anywhere. If the *jamabandi* officers were ready, he said that the raiyats were prepared to come even at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Referring to the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the holding of a meeting to discuss the grievances of the raiyats under the Irwin Canal, the speaker said that it was really a hardship on the people that they should not be allowed to bring their grievances to the notice of the Representative Assembly Members.

THE DEWAN replied that the grievances of the raiyats had been heard a number of times in different places and definite reply of Government had also been given. There was no use inciting the raiyats and creating a bad situation.

MR. HONNAIYA next said that the Taluk Board roads were in a deplorable condition. The District Boards did not pay any attention to them and the village panchayets were too poor to do anything for them. In these circumstances he requested the Government to remedy the state of things as early as possible.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that it would be possible for the District Board to take up the work of improvement of Taluk Board roads provided the District Board was not charged with the contributions towards the medical institutions in the Mysore City.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter would be considered.

Finally, MR. HONNAIYA requested the Dewan to pay a visit to Mandya and hear the grievances of the raiyats of the Irwin Canal area and satisfy for himself if there were no grievances.

THE DEWAN replied that he would take an early opportunity to visit the place.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-40 p.m.

MR. Y. K. CHANNAVEERAPPA brought to notice the serious inconveniences to which patients at the Victoria Hospital were put. Most of the out-patients were attended to by ward boys themselves in the matter of giving bandages, etc., and medical officers on duty hardly attended to them. Some of the in-patients who were poor men were given beds in the outer verandahs for the reason that beds were not available in the wards, and even when beds became available, other fresh patients who had perhaps influence with the doctors were allowed to occupy them. Even when it was raining outside, these poor patients were not given the opportunity of shifting into the wards. Complaints made to the Senior Surgeon in this matter were often ignored as being trivial. Invidious distinctions were made in the matter of levying fees also, and even very poor men were made to pay fees. If anybody made complaints against negligent nurses, all the doctors took the parties themselves to task, and abused, ill-treated and threatened them. Government had made liberal provision for medical aid in this hospital but the benevolent intentions underlying the provision were not fulfilled at present. The member requested that Government should make necessary enquiries into all these matters and take necessary steps to immediately restore the reputation of the hospital to its former level.

MR. N. SIDDALINGADEVARU stated that the first condition of progress of the State as a whole was rural reconstruction. The raiyats, who were ignorant, should be made to realize the advantages of scientific agriculture. The Agricultural Department was manned by the best available brains and the raiyats should be enabled to derive the best of what these could give. The methods of agriculture at present pursued by the raiyats were antiquated and if they were not changed for the better, they would continue for hundreds of years to come. The rapid strides made by Western countries were due to scientific modes of agriculture. The Mysore Agricultural Department had conducted many useful experiments, but the benefits thereof had been realized only by a few of the raiyats. For extending the benefits to all the agriculturists, the department required larger funds. The member requested that the provision made in the budget should therefore be increased substantially.

Agricultural indebtedness was very heavy. He had come to know that it was something like Rs. 30 crores. But Government had not made enough provision for loans from co-operative societies which alone could redeem the indebted

agriculturists. The condition of raiyats was most deplorable and private money-lenders were harassing and oppressing them. It was necessary to provide at least a lakh of rupees for giving loans to indebted raiyats through co-operative credit and weaving societies.

Every village required a school and a drinking water well. There were some villages which had no drinking water within a radius of six miles.

The Department of Health was circulating only one set of cinema films all over the State. It was through cinema films alone that knowledge could be imparted to the ignorant raiyat and it was necessary to get a sufficient number of sets of films for circulation throughout the State.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA commenced with the request for additional grants for improvement of village roads and communications, especially in the malnad. If this was done, many of the assessed waste lands could be brought under cultivation, resulting in extra income to both the State and the raiyats.

The period for which the Maternity Hospital at Tirthahalli was ordered to be maintained from State Funds was going to expire with the close of the current official year. It would have to be maintained thereafter from the funds of the District Board of Shimoga. But the District Board found itself unable to raise the cost or even to collect contributions from the village panchayets concerned. The member therefore requested that the State should continue to finance the hospital until the local bodies were in a position to maintain it, as the maternity was absolutely necessary for the place.

The member brought to notice that, in spite of orders of Government, Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas were refused admission to public schools. He requested that strict instructions should be issued to the teachers that admissions should not be restricted like that.

The number of Police Jamadars and Daffedars allowed to the villages in the malnad was very inadequate. Inquest proceedings were not going on satisfactorily on this account, and very often, inquests were not made for days together. It was necessary to provide for an additional Jamadar or Daffedar for each village, if possible, or at least for each frontier village.

The benefits of the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules were not reaching all the raiyats. Heavy payments were insisted upon whenever raiyats wanted to remove timber

from the forests even for putting up dwelling houses. It was urgently necessary to give the raiyats increased facilities in this respect.

The construction of a bridge across the Thunga river near Tirthahalli was all along being prayed for and the Government had promised to concede it during Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Dewanship. But so far, no action had been taken in the matter. The member requested that this should be done now at least.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA brought to notice that there were heavy leakages in the Excise Department. The income from tree-tax under toddy was Rs. 7 lakhs while that from tree-rent was only Rs. 55,000. There was no reason why tree-rent should be less than tree-tax. In Madras, for instance, the receipts from tree-tax were equal to those from tree-rent. But in Mysore, the two items of revenue had been kept separate and there was a large difference between them. In his own opinion, the latter should not be less than the former.

The member also thought that the excise auction sales were not being held satisfactorily at present. The auctioning officers seemed to be helping their own favourites to enjoy easy bids and make enormous profits. The matter called for close scrutiny; because, while the drink evil had not become less, the income to the State from excise was rapidly falling. It was possible to realize at least thrice the revenue derived at present.

The amount of business done in the State by foreign insurance companies was enormous and large sums of money were going outside the State, but the State derived very little from it in the shape of income-tax. It was necessary to popularize the public branch of the State Life Insurance Scheme and induce subjects of the State to avail themselves of it, if necessary, by giving some special concessions and facilities.

The member wanted the provision for backward class scholarships to be restored to the previous level.

As regards bus traffic, the speaker observed that many of the private bus owners were incurring heavy losses due to unhealthy competition, and some of them had become penniless on that account. It was not right to allow unhealthy competition to continue any longer. In addition to ruining private owners, this sort of competition was also causing heavy losses to the State railways. He therefore suggested that, wherever bus traffic was interfering with

railway traffic, the railways themselves should introduce buses and derive more income.

Lastly, the system of weekly labour was fast being given up by villagers. The member suggested that officers of the Revenue Department should insist on every raiyat doing his duty in this respect. Otherwise, village works would never progress and the raiyats would have to remain in their present backward condition.

MR. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA commenced with the observation that deficit budgets had become the order of the day and that it was necessary for the Government to consider how best the budget could be balanced by curtailing expenditure in all possible ways. In this connection, he did not agree with some of the previous speakers who had suggested reduction in the provision made for the Agricultural Department. That department had conducted any number of experiments for the benefit of the raiyats. One of the most successful of such experiments, for example, related to cheaper modes of jaggery preparation. Many raiyats had actually copied those modes and profited by them. It was inadvisable to interfere with the work of such a useful department.

The provision for village improvement was very inadequate. For so many years past, very lavish provision was being made for the improvement and beautification of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, while village improvement was consistently being neglected. The amount of Rs. 25,000 provided in the budget under discussion was too meagre to be of any use to all the 17,000 villages comprised in the 8,000 village panchayets in the State. It should therefore be enhanced substantially.

Similarly, the allotment of Rs. 50,000 under Drinking Water Wells would work out at about Rs. 6,000 for each district and was thus very inadequate. The grant for economic development had been suddenly withheld even though many items of work under this head were still incomplete. The member requested that adequate grants should be made for both these items.

Lastly, the question of reduction of land revenue assessment in the Kolar District had not received adequate attention at the hands of the Government in spite of repeated requests from the people. The Government seemed to have attached greater weight to the opinion of a committee consisting of only three officers of Government than to the honest representations of thousands of people. The speaker prayed

that Government should be pleased to re-examine the question.

MR. K. IBRAHIM KHAN brought tonotice that the inspection of Urdu schools was not satisfactory. District Inspectors did not visit those schools and the Assistant Inspectors did not know the Urdu language in most cases. This was particularly the case in the Mysore District and a change of personnel seemed necessary among the inspectorate. Urdu girls' schools were receiving scanty attention in the matter of provision of buildings and it was necessary to locate them in better houses. But the most common grievance in the case of all the Urdu schools was that Urdu texts were not being taught and Mahomedan pupils were neglecting even their Friday prayers. The member requested that both the teaching and the inspecting staff in charge of Urdu education should be thoroughly overhauled.

MR. B. SEETHARAMIAH represented that most of the dispensaries in the Chitaldrug District were not receiving proper supplies of medicines and patients were asked to take with them even bandage cloth. He wanted that a proper provision should be made in the medical budget so that better supplies could be made to all the hospitals and dispensaries.

He also requested that the grants to hostels should be restored to the previous level. In the case of the Lambani Hostel particularly, even the amount actually provided in the budget was not fully made available to it by the department. He wanted that the full sanctioned amount should be permitted to be utilised.

The raiyats were latterly made to pay for obtaining permission to remove *muthuga* leaves from forests. This was a levy which was unheard of and the Forest Department could not expect to make any income worth the name from this source. The member requested that this unjust and unheard of levy should be done away with immediately.

MESSRS. SIDDHANTI SHAMA SASTRY, V. V. IYER and a large number of other members also strongly pressed for the abolition of this levy.

Lastly, MR. B. SEETHARAMIAH stated that the raiyats were put to a lot of trouble in the matter of payment of land revenue. He said that agricultural conditions in the Chitaldrug District were very discouraging and requested that some relief should be granted to the raiyats in this respect, and that revenue officers should be instructed not to enforce coercive measures for collecting the dues.